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METHODE

Satisfaction

RELIGION.

Proposed Occasionally in a Letter to a FRIEND.

Το ορθώ λόγω πειθεώαι, ε Θεώ ταυτον isit, Hierocles.

By J. P. Philologos.

London, Printed by T. M. for Barber Tooth at the White-Horse by Tork House in the Strand, 1673.

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March 12. 1673.

SIR,

of sooner did sleep this morning peep out of the door of my Senses, but you opened the door of my Chamber, about the time when the ushering beams of the Sun began to guild our Heavens: my vigilant Soul then taking her place to ac-

mate all my faculties, the no fooner darted out a short Ejaculation to her Maker, but what was casually discoursed of last night, was presented to my thoughts: I confidered how uncouth and strang that very methode of fearching after the truths of Religion feem'd to you, which to me hath been the Pool Star to direct my trembling mind, and from which no other Arguments (I could ver meet with) could ever entice my Reason to make any variation: which made me again reflect, that God is as much to be admired for the various genius of men, as for their different Physiognomy: that there may be Garments of divers fashions cut out of one peice of Stuff: the same faith may be held upon different Ratiotinations: But fince, Sir, by this method I reaped fo great satisfaction my self, I could not choose (out of a sence of your zealous enquiery after the same truths,

and your feeming Concessions to them) but to offer these, whereby my meaning may be more intelligible, Discoursings being often liable to misapprehensions: My Relative Respect due to you hath been a further enforcement to acquaint you, with what hath proved so satisfactory to me, though not so methodically, as (perhaps) I might have done, if I had took more time; or so strongly, as if I had had the conveniency of those helps, I have sometimes had: However, upon the aforesaid Considerations, I present you with the sollowing Severalls.

(1) I at first considered with my self, that all Superfiructures must needs be sandy and weak, whose soundation is not surely layed: And he that desires to be satisfied in Religion, ought to begin with searching out, and establishing the grounds on which Religion is

built.

(2) There are two things from whence the Existence of Religion is to be concluded, viz. Revelation and Reason; by Reason I understand a natural inbread Principle of Truth wrought upon the Soul by Revelation, the Mind or Will of God comming immediately from himself, or from those who were divinely inspired by him.

(3.) The Being of a God is to be presupposed to Faith in Revelation: Revelation supposes the being of a God, but cannot prove it: For we can have no security, that the Revelation is true, till we are assured it is from God.

(4.) The Fundamental Proof of the Being of a God, is Right Reason: the Apostle acknowledgeth the Existence of God to be proved by those inbred Notices which

which God hath naturally planted in the Soules of all mankind, the Heathen not excepted, Rom. 1. 19. What matter the Beauty, Order and usefulness of the Creatures do afford us, for Religious acknowledgment, is naturally rational: And whatsoever Revelation yields us for the same, is as truly rational as that: for when we are once convinced of the Divine Authority of the Revelation, meer Reason will force us to its assent. Why God is to be believed, when he hath Revealed any thing, is not a Task for a Rational Creature, however for any that owne Christianity.

(5.) So that the first and main thing, that my inquifitive Mind sought to be satisfied in, was to assure my self of the Divine Authority of S. Scripture, which was Divine Revelation; what it was, Christ hath taught:

(6.) Though Scripture be Sufficient for its end, yet Reason must be presupposed to it: As I take Reason (which is nothing else but another part of Gods word) to be the foundation of Religion, so I take Tradition (which is the Universal Consent of those Ages immediately succeeding the Apostles, before the Emperours turn'd Christian) to be hugely serviceable, if not absolutely necessary to inform and rettify my Reason, as being the only means to convince my Reason of the Divine Authority of that Book we call the Bible: and I did not think my self bound to believe what is there declared, till I had Reason to think that God was the Revealer, otherwise it had not been Faith, but vain Credulity.

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(7.) Therefore applying my self to the Test of Tradition, I became thereby convinc'd and perswaded, that the Books which we call the Bible, were the

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the 6th Article of Religion, set forth by the Church of England, 1562. So that by the care of those that lived at the Fountain-head of Christianity (God by his Providence so disposing and preserving it through all succeeding Ages) I came to know the Word of God: not knowing of any other way lest to yeild me the like satisfaction.

(8.) Now being to be fully perswaded of the Divine Authority of the Bible, my next undertaking was to satisfie my self how I should come to understand the Right Sense, or be affured of the true meaning of the Text. That they are the Words of God, my Reason assents, and that which I was next to enquire after, was,

how to be affored of their true meaning.

(9.) And first I concluded with my selfe Negatively, That the Letter alone was not a sufficient means to affure me of the true Senfe of the Scripture. Since (not to infift, that if it should be denied in whole or in part (as most of the Books of the new Testament have been by some or other) the Letter could not evidence it felf) the experience of so many erring thousands is a lamentable, but a convincing Proof of it. As to instance, let any unprejudiced Person set himself impartially to examine severally and by themselves, the Interpretations and Gloffes, the Independents, Presbyterlans, Papifts, Socinians, &c. do severally give upon the Letter of the Text. And they shall every one fairly feem to give alikely Sence answerable to their feveral Hyphothfes of their Religior, & perhaps, for ought as some (though uninteressed) can collect from the Letter, only one possibly appears as probable as the other, And the Reason why each particular f

Persualion so dearly espouses its own Interpretations, feems to be the primary. Tintture, which (at first being imbibed for want of a more Rational Foundation) is uncontroulably retain'd for ever after, containing a prejudice against all other Senses whatsoever: And it cannot be denied, but every one of these are really perswaded of the truth of their own meaning, fince they profess to reverence Gods-Word as much as any: read it frequently, study it diligently, quote it constantly, and zealcufly defend the sense which they conceive of it, fo far; that many are even ready to die for it, notwithstanding they all contradict one another, and that in Fundamental Points.

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(10.) Confidering with my felf the endless Enthusialms, and Popish Phanattismes which are so furiously: imitated by some amongst us, I was on the other fide fully convinc'd, that the light of the Private Spirit alone : was no infallible Director in this case neither, fince we fee by too too fad experience multitudes of those to differ one from another (as before) in effential points of Religion, as in the Trinity and Godhead of Christ, &c. and yet every one affirming, that they are inspired by that unerring Light, which leads them into all truth: and their Interpretations are all of them from the evidence, and Demonstration of the Spirit. Now the cause: of all this feemed to me to be nothing elfe but their furious Rejecting of Reason, with the only means (inthis case) to Rectify it, viz. Tradition, and their accepting insteed thereof an inward felf-conviction (which is nothing else but a sence or perswasion wroughts gradually upon them by the strength of their several: Educations) to be a sufficient perswasion to assure them: of of the Divine Authority of s. Scripture, and of its sense too: which is extreamly groundless and irrational, and the Mahumetans have as much to say for their Alcoran

and Religion, as this comes to.

(11.) Neither the Letter of Feremias his Prophefy, nor that Portion of the Spirit which Daniel had bestowed upon him was sufficient to make him understand the Number of the years there mentioned, but we find there was fomthing else necessary, Dan. 9. 2. So that neither the Letter, nor the Light of the private Spirit alone being able to affure me of the true fense of s. Scriptures, there needs but common Reason to discern that the same Rule (which I had for the Authority or Canon of the Word of God it selfe, if it be sincerely followed according to Right-Reason) was the only sufficient means to affure me of its true meaning and fenfe. It appear'd to me greatly rational to receive the fense (as well as the Words) of S. Scriptures from those, that were either contemporary with, or immediately fucceeded, the Apostles: And in all controversial points, this Rule hath proved to me the only fatisfactory refuge I could ever yet meet with: It is the only means to convince my Judgment what Christ and his Apostles taught and practifed, what was the Doctrine and Discipline of the Apostolick and Primitive Church.

(12.) This Rule of Faith (if I may so call the means to know the true fense of S. Scripture) will certainly convey down the true Faith unchang'd to all after Ages: By which Touchstone is to be tried, which is the true Church: For a Church is a Congregation of the Faithful, and the Faithful are those which have the true Faith; If the true Faith cannot be had without

this Rule, then they only that have this Rule are the true

Church.

main'd to find out which body of firen in the World do follow this Rule: For those and only those (I conceived) could be affured of the true meaning and sense of s. Scripture, could only have the true Faith, could only be the true Church: My Zeal was on fier till I was satisfied that I was a member of that Catholick Church: whereas all the rest of men in the World (since they have but fallible grounds of their Faith)

cannot have true Faith, but Opinion only.

(14.) I had a strong presumption, and indeed a firm affurance, that the Church of England doth hold her Doctrine and Discipline by this infallible Tenure, fince She alone owns this Rule, and demonstratively proves, that the doth now flick by it; For I fatisfied my felf, . that her Doctrine and Discipline (which the hath not been ashamed to confess, but to evidence to the open veiw of the World in her Articles and Canons) is squared according to the Testimony of the Primitive Age, and unmuldied Fountain of Christianity, and therefore I concluded her to be the true Church, and fo to be poffest both of the true Letter and fence of S. Scripture. And if any particular Text be ambiguous, and perhaps not cleared by any Primitive Writter, She is in a capacity by the word written in her heart, viz. Right Reason, to affigne a fense agreeable to the Rule of Faith, being allisted by that infallible Guide which leads into all Truth.

(15.) Oh! how highly rational did it appear to me to bring the sence of s. scripture (where it seems dubious) to the Apostolick Primitive sense and Practice ra-

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ther then to make it fade to any preconceived Notion whatfoever. By which very confideration, how eafily might the fearful firs about Controverfiall Points be avoyded, & how ftrangely short might the large Debates about the meaning of particular Texts become, and in what peace, quiet and Satisfaction might they end? What if the Letter of S. Scripture in the opinion of some doth feem as much to favour some other Doctrine or Discipline, as that of the Church of England: yet fince it doth as fairely speak (if not more manifestly, as is unanswerably proved by Judicious Hooker in his Ecclesiasticall Policy) for that, as for any other among the many that are contended for : Methinks upon this very confideration, The might be allow'd to stand (if not upon higher) yet upon as even termes, as any of the other: But when I fee the Church of England to write so neerly after the Original Coppy, to teach and practice the same things, which those first and unmuddied times did, this, this very confideration clearly turns the Scale, and fo alters the case, that she (if but permitted to be weighed in the ballance of common Reason) would prove too pondrous for any Rival: there was never yet any pretended Church, that ever came in competition with her, but was found too light.

(16.) By the help of these Considerations, I became clearly sensible, that the eye of the understanding of those, that urge, that nothing ought to be established in the Church of God more then what is positively or interminis commanded in the S. Scriptures, did look through a fallacious Frospective. Besides, the fewish Church (the Particulars of whose Worship were so exactly particularized in their Revelution, that

that with far greater reason, they might have pretended fuch an affertion) did not think it felf bound up in such strict limits, as not to have power to recede from the Letter of their Law, and therefore (as occasion offered) did ordain and practice many things which their Law did not enjoyn, yet had the open approbation of God himfelf: As for instance (1) their Building of Tabernacles, (2) their hours of Prayer, (3) their fections of the Law and the Prophets, (4) their keeping the Passover, 14 dayes by Hezechias, when as the Law enjoyned but 7 dayes, (5) their feast of Parim by Esther, (6) their Feast of Dedication by the Maccabees, (7) their Faft of 4, 5, and 10 months under the Captivity. (8) their use of baptifing Proselites,(9) their Washing of feet before the Passover, imitated by our Saviour, &c. These things considered , I knew not why the Christian Church should be deprived of the like Priviledge: Besides, there being many things, for which though there are no indisputably express texts, yet finding them allowed, enjoyned, and practifed by the Apostles, or their Immediate Successors, I thought my felf obliged to receive them, not knowing but they might have, nay rationally concluding that they must have, Divine Authority: Such as, the Change of the Sabboth from Saturday to Sunday: the Baptifing of Infants: the use of Godfathers and Godmothers, as Stipulatores : Confirmation Publick Lythurges (as the Greek Lythurgie composed by St. Paul; the Indian by St. Thomas: the Ethiopian by S. Mark: the Muscovian by St. Andrew, &c.) the Observation Anniversary of Christs Nativity, and of other Feasts and Fasts, the Hierarchichall Policy of Church Government, and the like. (17.) As

me up to a first Settlement in Religion, fo I have hopes, that they will have the like influence on all, unless it be either on those of Rome, or on others among our selves, who being brought up to a certain Sett, and addicted to a particular Party, have so irrestiffably espoused certain Opinions, that right of wrong they are resolved not to bring them to this Test. And such persons are in a dangerous condition: Strangers to Christianity, Turks and Infiells may sooner be perswaded to give a Bill of Diverse to their whoring after strang Inventious, and be sooner gayn'd to make use of their Reasons (the only Distrimination between men and Bruites) then such as these.

Laftly. To conclude with the Refolution of a Quere, which(it may be, is here as necessary, as it) is likely to be made to the aforefaid Method, viz: If Reason be the Foundation of Religi on, and Tradition be absolutely necessary to rectify it : how fhall illiterate persons be satisfied, whose educations, and stations in the World, do incapacitate them to be informed by fuch means? The Answer is this, there is no man, though never fo Miterate, if he will be true to himself, and lay aside all manner of prejudice of imbibed Principles, and Parties, &c. But will eafily confess the aforesaid Hypothesis in general to be consentaneous to his Reason; and though he is not in a capacity himself to fearch Tradition for the truth of things, yet he must acknow. ledg that the only way left for his fatisfaction, is to have recourse to that fort of People in the world (and to only them) that hold that Method: And (as I have before hinted) the Church of England are they, and only they, that build upon this Rational foundation. So that, that Faith is to be received from thence, which, being hatched by Gods H. Spirit in mens hearts. brought forth by Reading, cherished by hearing of the Word fealed by Baptism, and strongly confirmed by their partaking of the Sacraments, will prove the only Saving Faith.

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